

FIVE MEN ARE KILLED IN A CONVICT CAMP

Lightning Strikes the Supper Room of a Prison at Dakota, Ga., with Fatal Results.

SCORE OF OTHERS INJURED

Guards Were So Completely Terror Stricken That Eleven Prisoners Succeeded in Escaping.

NINE WERE SOON RECAPTURED

Scene in the Supper Room Was One of Thorough Terror, and the Guards Were No Less Frightened Than Were the Stamped Men in Chains.

Cordele, Ga., June 28.—(Special.)—As the hundred and fifty-odd convicts at the Open Brothers' camp at Dakota, seven miles from here, were in the prison supper room last night eating their evening meal a flash of blinding lightning came from the black clouds which had been hanging over this section all the afternoon, struck the building, knocked a half-hundred of the shackled men to the ground and created the most thrilling consternation.

Three men were killed instantly, two died later, fatally shocked, and twenty injured.

The guards about the place were as thoroughly demoralized as the prisoners and for a few seconds fear held full sway.

Convicts lay upon the floor moaning and groaning, their clanking chains adding to the horrible noise their abject terror caused. Guards stood by apparently petrified by the spectacle.

Suddenly, and almost in the very midst of it all, there was a wild rush for the door by half of the zebra-clad crowd. The guards stood still, allowing the men to hurry by, thinking, if they thought at all, that they were seeking safety on the outside from the death that seemed imminent inside.

The rush, however, did not stop the pitiful cries and prayers of those scattered about on the floor, but somehow it caught the attention of the guards in time for them to cut off some of the hurrying mob before they could get out and make an escape.

Recovering their senses, the guards caught those who were yet in the room to a standstill, and while some of them held the prisoners at bay others hurried out to the alarm and overtake those who had rushed out in the first seconds of the intense excitement following the lightning stroke.

Then as order was restored, some of the guards in the building began making an investigation of the situation in the room. It was no easy task to quiet the trembling, fear-stricken crowd, but it was finally accomplished, and then it was found that three of the convicts were dead, two dying and twenty others hurt, some of them seriously so much so that three more may make them hospital subjects for some days to come.

When the final round-up had been made it was seen that eleven prisoners of the camp had made their escape. The dogs were called out and guards started in pursuit. A drenching rain was falling and as the fugitives moved the heavy down-pour washed away not only their tracks, but even the scent by which the dogs followed. So complete was the work of the heavy rain that the dogs were unable to follow any of the escapes any distance.

However, so close were the men upon the fugitives that they were able to overtake several of them, and during the night nine of the number were overtaken and were returned to the prison.

When the lightning struck the building the convicts were gathered about the tables. Their chains were together and the convicts played along the metal, making a rattling, rattling noise as it went. It seemed many to spring to their feet and move than one negro danced a death jig to the electricity charged chains that clanked with the movements of the terrified men.

Many of the men were burned and scorched about the ankles and blisters show the course the current took as it wound around the limbs, leaving its course marked by blisters it made.

It is supposed to have struck the comb of the roof and after splitting it open ran one end to the other went down one corner post. It then played around the corner post, leaving its course clearly marked on the walls that the men can be seen.

ENTERED BANK WITH GUNS

ROBBERS TAKE CASH FROM THE COUNTEY IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Cashier Refuses To Throw Up Hands and Is Shot—The Thieves Are Brought To Bay.

Deadwood, S. D., June 28.—(Special.)—Four masked men this morning made a desperate attempt to rob the Butte county bank at Bellefourche. Entering the bank with revolvers drawn, they ordered the customers present and bank officials to hold up their hands.

A little hesitation on the part of Cashier Marble drew a shot from the gun of one of the robbers which clipped off a large portion of the cashier's right ear and forced compliance with the command.

The customers were relieved of the cash they contained, and the robbers mounted their horses, and as the party started away after the assault on the bank they were pursued at once. In the fight that followed Walter Gay, of Gay & Sons, was shot through the cheek. The outlaws fled right and left while riding out of town, but no one else was wounded. Thomas Day, one of the robbers, was overhauled half a mile from town, and is now in jail here. The rest of the gang are now at bay a few miles from Bellefourche, where they will be captured or killed.

Less than \$75 was taken from the bank. Cashier Marble having locked the doors of the vault at the entrance of the robbers. He was fired at three times, only one shot taking effect. He tried to return the fire, but his pistol failed him.

NARROWLY ESCAPED LYNCHING

NEGRO GIRL'S FALSE STATEMENT ALMOST CAUSES TROUBLE.

Mob Formed To Take a White Man Because of Negro's Untrue Declaration.

Selma, Ala., June 28.—(Special.)—Lloyd Phillips, a negro, was arrested here yesterday and locked up on a charge of defamation of character.

The warrant was sworn out by Virgil Suttles, a young white man residing on Rutledge plantation, the county. Today four other negroes gave themselves up on similar warrants. The negroes were ring-leaders of a mob who on Saturday looked for young Suttles to lynch him for the supposed attempt to assault a negro girl.

The girl was sent to keep the cattle out of the crops. She went to sleep and her father, seeing the crops being destroyed, searched for her with loud threats and cursing. She fled to the woods, where she remained all night.

Next morning she turned up at home and told a story of Suttles' leaping her in the woods all night. The negroes became excited and soon a large number of them went to look for her supposed assailant.

He was absent from home and the white men in the neighborhood investigated the matter and found that there could be no truth in the charge.

The girl when faced with the facts finally admitted that there was no truth in her story and that she concocted it to escape a beating. The negroes then dispersed and the warrants were sworn out for the leaders.

Had Suttles not been absent from home when the mob reached his house there would have been a lynching.

WOULD BE ASSAULTED LYNCHED

Was Taken from Jail and Hanged to a Tree Near the Road.

Aberdeen, Miss., June 28.—A negro named Parry Gilliam was forcibly taken from the Monroe county jail last night, carried five miles from town and hanged to a tree in the middle of the big road, where his body was found.

It was the negro charged with attempting to assault a woman at Okolona Saturday afternoon. He was recognized by her out of a party of half a dozen arrested. The court and officers at Okolona, fearing a lynching, removed the negro to Monroe county jail at Aberdeen Saturday night.

PHILADELPHIA HAS A BIG FIRE

Large Five-Story Building Destroyed Early This Morning.

Philadelphia, June 29.—Fire broke out this morning at 1 o'clock in the large five-story building north of Montgomery avenue and between Fourth and Fifth streets, occupied by several manufacturers.

The losses will aggregate about \$25,000. The principal losers are the Pennsylvania Gas Fixture Company, the Matred Mills Company, manufacturers of upholstery, M. Schwartz, manufacturer of upholstery and cloth, and John Yankee, carriage manufacturers. The three upper floors are completely gutted and the contents of the lower floors practically ruined by water.

SENSATIONAL INCENDIARY CASE

Band Burns a House and the Murderers Are Arrested.

CORDELE STRUCK BY A HURRICANE

Two Methodist Churches Were Completely Demolished.

CROPS CUT DOWN BY HAIL

Livery Stable Blown Away and Fifteen Buggies Torn To Pieces.

A DWELLING WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Plate Glass Windows Smashed and Signs and Awnings Scattered by the Wind.

Cordele, Ga., June 28.—(Special.)—A hurricane struck this city today at 1:30 o'clock, ruining crops and destroying property. It was accompanied by a heavy hailstorm.

Two negro Methodist churches were completely destroyed, and the barrel factory of the Cordele Cooperative Company was also destroyed.

A portion of the livery stables belonging to Fain & Dougherty was blown down, demolishing fifteen buggies.

One dwelling was struck by lightning, which tore out one end of the building. Signs and awnings were scattered over the streets and several plate glass windows were smashed by the falling rubbish.

The telephone system was also badly injured by the storm.

No loss of life has been reported.

CYCLONE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

Terrific Windstorm Struck That Place Yesterday and Did Damage.

A terrific cyclone passed over Fayette county yesterday afternoon, doing considerable damage at Fayetteville. The wind struck the little city with full force and at least two houses and buildings were partially demolished.

Representative Blacklock, of Fayette, chairman of the blacklock house investigating committee, received a telegram last night from his firm, S. T. A. Blacklock, stating that the cyclone unroofed the building of the firm and did considerable damage to the store.

The big warehouse was also badly damaged and other buildings partially wrecked.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A CHURCH

Two of a Congregation Are Knocked Senseless and Others Hurt.

Clinton, S. C., June 28.—(Special.)—The heaviest electric storm in Clinton's history overhung this town Sunday night from about 8:30 to 10 o'clock. Services at the different churches were conducted for her with loud threats and cursing. She fled to the woods, where she remained all night.

Next morning she turned up at home and told a story of Suttles' leaping her in the woods all night. The negroes became excited and soon a large number of them went to look for her supposed assailant.

He was absent from home and the white men in the neighborhood investigated the matter and found that there could be no truth in the charge.

The girl when faced with the facts finally admitted that there was no truth in her story and that she concocted it to escape a beating. The negroes then dispersed and the warrants were sworn out for the leaders.

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STRANGE SUICIDE OF MISS ROSE

Tornado Unbalanced Her Mind and Thunderstorms Caused the Deed.

St. Louis, June 28.—Miss Rose, aged twenty, the only daughter of Louis Rose, of the St. Louis Rose Company, whose mind was unbalanced by the terrible tornado of May 27th, has committed suicide under remarkable circumstances.

The home of the Rose family was right in the heart of the tornado and was wrecked by it. The frightful and terrible ordeal through which Miss Rose passed developed a hysterical mania, which after the first attack never deserted her. Sunday she worked into a frenzy, in a room of the thunderstorms, which had been frequent, and took a dose of Paris green.

OHIO DEMOCRATS ARE GATHERING

The State Convention Will Be Called to Order Tomorrow.

CANDIDATES ARE ABUNDANT

Nearly Twenty Men Want the Nomination for Governor.

M'LEAN HAS A CLEAR FIELD FOR SENATE

Platform Will Show a Strong and Prominent Free Silver Plank.

Columbus, O., June 28.—(Special.)—The democracy of Ohio stands not only true to but enthusiastic for the Chicago platform and its principles. The "harmony howler" has sung his song in vain. The men who sought to get another hold on the party they attempted to wreck last November, have failed utterly. The democratic masses, like the true democratic leaders, saw through their specious cries of harmony, and notice has been given that the democratic party of Ohio has no need of new issues on which to get together.

Never in the history of the party have its members been so harmonious. The convention which will hold its preliminary session tomorrow, will be as enthusiastic in its support of the Chicago platform as was the Chicago convention itself.

The republican papers have thrown out suggestions of modifications, though even these have been rejected. Any change of the financial plank. As for the gold men who still call themselves democrats, they for a time tried to stop the silver tide but they soon retired, acknowledging their efforts of no avail.

There is no Cal Brice, no Tom Johnson in this convention. Johnson tried to come, but was beaten at his home. Brice very sensibly had business elsewhere. Neither he nor his lieutenant are at all in evidence. This is strongly and strictly a silver convention, as was that memorable one which assembled at Griffin, Ga., just about a year ago.

I have drawn a draft of the platform through which Ohio democrats will express their faith and on which they confidently expect to elect their ticket in November. It is impossible to see the outcome beyond the fact that the platform may be slightly changed, but the essentials are these:

First, an endorsement as strong as the English language can make it of the immortal principles of Jefferson, as enunciated in the Chicago platform with special emphasis on the demand for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver as is to 1.

Second, an arraignment of the republican party for the dishonest promises of the speedy prosperity which it held out to the people and which it knew could not be fulfilled.

Third, a Cuban plank which is aimed particularly at Hanna, which will read: "We demand the immediate recognition of the belligerent rights of the republic of Cuba, as an act of justice to an American nation struggling for liberty; and we denounce and protest against the action of Senator Hanna in voting to nullify the memorial in favor of the Cuban patriots adopted unanimously by the legislature of Ohio and presented to congress."

Fourth, a plank expressing sympathy for those who are unemployed as the results of republican legislation.

Fifth, brief references to republican shortcomings in state affairs, notably a roast for Bushnell for his failure to prevent the Urbana lynching, and a criticism of some of the republican extravaganzas.

A platform genuinely democratic it will be, and that the party will make a happy selection of a standard bearer there can be no doubt, for any one of those most prominently mentioned will splendidly fill the bill.

I have seen many campaigns in this Buckeye State, where the selected politician is at its highest development, but I have never seen the conditions so favorable to democratic victory.

The long array of candidates for the governorship is a most encouraging sign. I have endeavored to make an inventory of the stock of democratic gubernatorial material, but am by no means certain that I have exhausted the list. Here is, however, the array as it appears tonight:

H. L. Chapman, of Jackson county, coal operator and ex-lawyer; Allen W. Thurmond, of Columbus, who has much strength outside of the fact of being the old Roman's son, but who unfortunately for himself has large capacity for making enemies.

Paul J. Borg, of Middletown, ex-congressman, a man worth millions, handicapped by early luke-warmness on the silver question, and who voted for gold bonds; Allen V. Smalley, of Upper Sandusky, an able young democrat; Robert T. Hough, of Hillsboro, ex-judge, who resigned as secretary for the treasury department because he wouldn't go for gold; John C. Wetly, of Canton, lawyer, man of wealth, strong in every way; A. W. Patrick, of Tuscarawas, S. M. Hunter, of Newark; D. D. Donovan, of Deshler; John W. Winn, of Defiance; John W. Van Meter, of Ross; John J. Lentz, of Columbus.

All these are candidates, though none of this latter group, except Lentz, can be looked upon as a possibility. The fight for this nomination is warm and is absorbing all the interest locally.

The race is between Chapman, Hough and Wetly. It is believed Chapman will lead on the first ballot, and tonight Hough's chances to be the ultimate winner seem best. Any one of these three will make a magnificent race. Tonight the town is full of democrats. The advance guard is greater than it has been at a similar event. There is absolute harmony, thorough good feeling. There is no bitterness in the contest for honor. Every democrat seems imbued with the belief that harmony means victory, and that victory is coming.

WEYLER MAKES A SPEECH

SPANISH COMMANDER ENTERS SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Declares That He Comes To Bring Peace or War as the People May Want.

Havana, June 28.—Captain General Weyler, after a stormy passage on a coasting steamer from Manzanillo, arrived at Santiago de Cuba yesterday afternoon. The steamer was met by a number of tugs, having on board the municipal authorities, provincial authorities and General Linanes, the military commander of the district.

Addressing the local authorities last evening in the palace of Santiago de Cuba, Captain General Weyler said he remembered with pleasure that region where he had engaged in a campaign during the previous war in Cuba. Continuing, he explained that he was coming to pacify that part of the island and that though he was strongly desirous of peace, his system of making war was to be rigorous toward the "rebels" who refuse to accept the clemency which Spain has offered them.

The captain general referred to the sincerity of the Spanish government in its desire to introduce reforms in Cuba, concluding with the remark:

"I come to bring peace or war. If the former is accepted, we will then return to the law. But if the latter is desired, behind me come forty battalions of troops."

At 9 o'clock last evening Governor Orda banqueted the captain general. Much enthusiasm is said to have been manifested by the people.

EMPEROR RULES AS HE WILLS

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL HOUSEHOLD COMING FAST.

Old Members of the Cabinet Are Getting Out of the Way for the Ruler's Choice.

Berlin, June 28.—As the health of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, minister of foreign affairs, is in no way impaired, the semi-official announcement of his retirement from the foreign office, which comes from Kiel today, is regarded as a virtual dismissal. The theory is that this arrangement is made to enable Baron von Bulow to accompany the emperor and Prince Hohenzollern to St. Petersburg, after which Prince Hohenzollern will resign and Baron von Bulow will succeed him.

Baron von Kiderlon-Wachter, now German minister at Copenhagen, will be appointed foreign secretary.

It is said tonight that Dr. von Boetticher has actually resigned and will be succeeded by Count Pasadowsky-Wehner, the present secretary of the treasury. Dr. von Boetticher's chances appear to be temporarily clouded.

General Podolsky will shortly be gazetted as postmaster general.

Altogether, Germany appears to be in the throes of a far-reaching crisis, of which it is impossible to see the outcome beyond the fact that the emperor is more than ever taking the reins into his own control.

STATE PRINTERS ARE SUED

Castello Is To Succeed DeLome.

Washington, June 28.—No official information has been received at the state department in regard to the report from Havana that Senor Castello is to succeed Senor de Lome as the diplomatic representative of the Spanish government at Washington.

The officials of the Spanish legation decline to discuss the report in any way.

STEWART BROS. PAID MORE THAN THEY WERE ENTITLED TO.

State Printing Was Taken from Them and Now Suits Against Them.

Raleigh, N. C., June 28.—(Special.)—Ever since Stewart Bros. of Winston, procured the public printing, two years ago, there have been complaints, but recently they assumed a grave character, and it was openly stated that the state had been made to pay far more than the amount properly due.

The result is two-fold—first, the printing is taken from Stewart Bros. and second, they are sued to recover the amount of their overcharges, which are said to aggregate over ten thousand dollars. The treasury department people have for a long while kept watch upon them.

From all departments complaints of exorbitant rates came in today. The state treasurer instituted two suits against the firm on the bond of \$5,000 as public printers, and the other to recover money which the Stewarts were paid to which they were not entitled, but for which they are not liable on their bond.

WILD DERRICK HURLS TWO TO THEIR DEATH

Loose from Its Moorings It Plunges Into a Courtyard 125 Feet Deep.

TWO MASONS CARRIED DOWN

A Third Man Seizes a Flying Rope and Has Miraculous Escape from a Horrible Death.

Wonderful Presence of Mind

While Dashing Downward He Grasped a Rope and Was Carried Upward To Safety—Two Painters Have a Thrilling Experience on Swinging Platform.

High up in midair above the tall Austell building, a long stretch of cable that held secure a masonry derrick suddenly slackened, the straining derrick careened and then mightily drawn by its two tons of burden, it went crashing downward, leaping into the yawning courtyard and hurling with it two hapless workmen, who were dashed to instant death below.

The giant arm of the tremendous derrick was splintered in kindling wood in its fall, and life was instantly dashed out of the two brickmasons who were caught in the derrick's destructive course.

The derrick stood out in air a full 20 feet above the street and with patient, but powerful arm it was lifting a heavy scow filled with mortar. The powerful derrick was braced and stayed by a taut rope cable, which inclined away from its top to a point in the railroad yards, an eighth of a mile away.

Just as, with measured movement, the mighty arm was swinging high the load of mortar, the long cable wrenched loose at its distant fastening, slipped loosely inward and instantly relaxed. The derrick swayed, careened and then, overborne by its great load, dived lightning-like into the yawning area.

At 1 o'clock the workmen about the building left their lunch buckets and their shady retreats, where they had spent the midday meal hour, and sought the places where they were at labor. On the top of the high building several were at work laying bricks and cleaning away the debris.

Three men, one white and two negroes, were side by side putting the finishing touches to the top of the wall that is on the inside of the open court; two others were sitting on the ground below that hung out over the street, and were cleaning the stone facings.

On the roof of the great building there were two derricks, with the open court between them, and they were connected by guy ropes like the shrouds in the rigging of a ship. These derricks were used in the heavy work of the mortar made the material for the construction of the building and for moving the heavy stone.

The men had just gone to work after the dinner hour and the steam engine connected with the derricks began to move up to the roof an elevator filled with mortar, which weighed about two tons and a half.

The Guy Rope Gives Way.

Out in the railroad yard there was a sudden snapping of wire rope, which ran from the "dead man," or post, directly to the ground, to the top of one of the derricks. Then the rope gave away. This caused the cap to the derrick to slacken and the heavy weight of the mortar made it break entirely off and it shot upward over toward the other derrick. The first derrick sole snapped and went flying through the air like a straw in a hurricane. It struck the platform upon which the three brickmasons were at work.

In an instant, before the men could realize what had occurred, they were dashed from the scaffold. Two of them were in a few moments lying 125 feet below on the hard earth, crushed, mangled and dead. The third caught a swinging rope, which at that very moment was being drawn upward, as he was falling headlong through space, and by the most wonderful presence of mind was saved from a horrible death in a most miraculous manner.

In the meantime the other two men who were swinging out over space on a scaffold on the outside felt themselves suddenly drop and twenty feet or more, where they were suspended nearly frightened to death until rescued.

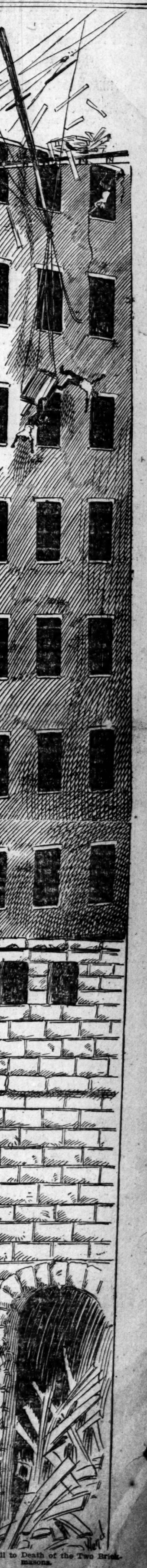
Were Mangled Corpses.

The most terrible accident occurred in a few seconds. There were many who witnessed it, and a crowd rushed downstairs where the dead men lay. Neither was anything when they were found. Death had been instantaneous, and life was probably extinct before they reached the end of their awful fall.

The dead men were: CHARLES CARROLL, colored, aged about thirty-five, who resided in the city; F. PALMETTO AYRES, colored, aged about forty, whose home is at Austell.

The fall had caused nearly every bone in their bodies to be broken, but there were few, if any, bruises on them except slight scratches on their faces and hands from contact with pieces of splintered timber.

The bodies were removed to an undertaking establishment and the coroner notified, who at once began an investigation to ascertain if it was necessary to hold an inquest.



HOAR AND CAFFERY
SCORE SUGAR TRUSTSenators Drift Into a Warm Discussion
of Monopolies.

TO BE REACHED BY AMENDMENT

Paragraph Relating to Hides Taken
Up and Passed.

A NEW JERSEY MAN GOES FOR REED

Cuban Question Brought Up and the
Republican House Roundly
Denounced.

Washington, June 28.—The senate made good progress on the tariff bill today, disposing of the paragraphs relating to hides, which have been the source of much controversy. As finally agreed upon, the duty on hides is placed at 20 per cent ad valorem in place of 14 per cent as originally reported by the financial committee.

The discussion was protracted, drifting into a general debate on trusts, and from that back to the sugar trust.

Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, spoke at length against the duty on hides, while Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, supported the duty. The paragraph was agreed to—20 to 20—one democrat, Rawlins, of Utah, and several popular and silver Republicans voting with the republicans in the affirmative.

The incidental debate on trusts led to severe arraignment of the sugar trust by Messrs. Caffery and Lindsay and a general discussion of means to deal with trusts by Mr. Hoar.

Among other paragraphs disposed of during the day were all those relating to gloves, a substitute for the paragraph on live animals, iron ore and stained glass windows.

A resolution authorizing the president to invite foreign governments to participate in the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha was agreed to.

When the tariff bill was taken up the paragraph on hides was passed over the opposition, owing to the absence of Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, who is interested in the subject.

The paragraph relating to stained or painted glass windows was changed slightly in phraseology and the duties agreed to. On the iron ore, paragraph 114, the pending provision was 10 cents per ton, but the amendment proposed was 40 cents per ton on iron ore. Mr. Allison offered new amendments which were agreed to, adding to the first clause of the paragraph as reported, "manganese ore 40 per cent," also at the rate of 40 cents per ton on iron ore, and the proviso, "basic slag ground or unground," 40 cents per ton.

Paragraph 142, card clothing, was agreed to as in the original.

In the paragraph of cross-cut saws, the committee made a change inserting steel saws in the list, and the duties were 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

In paragraph 141, iron or steel bars, cold drawn, etc., a change was made from 1 cent per pound in addition to the duty on steel plates, etc., and on steel circular saw plates, etc., to 1 cent per pound.

Aluminum was changed, making the rate, crude, 7 cents; in plates, etc., 12 cents.

In bronze powder the duty on bronze metal, in lead, was increased from 5 to 8 cents per package.

Books and Irons Inserted.

A new paragraph, 1754, was agreed to, viz: Books and iron, etc., at 20 per cent ad valorem.

At Mr. Quay's request the change in paragraph 1754 was rescinded and the bill restored as the duty on iron bars, etc., in addition to the rates on plates, etc.

Mr. Allison proposed a change in paragraph 404, relating to hides, making the duty 20 per cent ad valorem, and also striking out the proviso relating to drawbacks.

The paragraph was changed, reads: "Hides of cattle, raw or unworked, whether dry, salted or pickled, 20 per cent ad valorem."

The debate which followed was participated in by Mr. Smith, who had come in; Mr. Platt, of Connecticut; Mr. Hoar, Allen and Stewart.

During the course of his speech Mr. Smith, referring to the tariff bill, said: "The remarkable fact that a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans had been passed by the senate and sent to the house—the house of representatives—to be buried by a republican house speaker, at the dictation of a republican president."

Mr. Smith was suffering from a slight indisposition and was compelled to take a brief rest before continuing his speech. The discussion finally adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hoar discussed the law.

Mr. Hoar stated he thought it likely an amendment relating to trusts would be offered in connection with the tariff bill, tending to perfect the provisions on that subject in the tariff bill of 1884 and declared that such an amendment would be supported by him.

Such an amendment had been prepared by Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, and Mr. Hoar said he would support it when it came up. Mr. Hoar said that while the question of trusts was before the house, he would support it by striking at its imports, as the law of 1884, yet he feared the most serious phase of the problem must be dealt with by the states.

He showed the technical legal meaning of the word "trust," and said that the remedy in making the sugar trust and Standard Oil trust amenable to federal law, he regarded these monopolies as a menace to the republic and was hopeful that some means might be found by which they could not say how they could be hit.

The state could limit their amount of capital, which would be an effective means of dealing with them.

Mr. Lindsey, of Kentucky, said that in

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the case of a confessed monopoly, such as the sugar trust, one effective means of dealing with it would be to extend it further benefits from tariff legislation.

When the point was reached in a tariff bill where sugar was to be dealt with, then it should be so shaped as not to be to the benefit of the sugar trust.

Trust Should Be Controlled.

Mr. Hoar replied that the answer to this was that the policy seemed to be established that revenue was to be raised on the sugar trust and it was further desired that the business of refining sugar shall be done in this country rather than abroad.

Mr. Caffery argued that the sugar trust was within the corporation of the anti-trust act, and that the sugar trust was the most potent and powerful of trusts.

Mr. Allen resumed, declaring that the sugar trust was the most potent and powerful of trusts, and that the laws are sufficient if energetically enforced.

Mr. Mantle moved to amend the pending hide paragraph by including skins of goats, alpacas, sheep, kangaroos, etc., at 20 per cent ad valorem; rejected.

The vote was then taken on the hide paragraph, and the senate agreed to it, making the duty 20 per cent ad valorem and it was agreed to—20 to 20.

The committee presented a substitute for paragraph 47, banker's leather, etc. It was agreed to—20 to 15.

Mr. Allison proposed a substitute for paragraph 43, leather, etc. It was agreed to—20 to 20.

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BARNES WILL TAKE
CHARGE THURSDAYMarshal Harrell's Successor Comes to
Macon Today.

COL. LOCKE TAKES A POSITION

Change in the Office Will Take Place
Day After Tomorrow.

CITIZENS WILL ENJOIN USE OF GRANITE

Property Owners Who Don't Want
Belgian Blocks Will Go
to Court.

Macon, Ga., June 28.—(Special.)—John M. Barnes, of Thomson, recently appointed marshal for the southern district of Georgia, to succeed Marshal J. D. Harrell, will arrive tomorrow night and on Thursday take charge of the office.

Marshal Harrell and Chief Deputy Asher Ayres are closing up the affairs of the office so as to turn it over to Mr. Barnes in good shape.

Colonel R. D. Locke will succeed Mr. Ayres as chief deputy. He is familiar with the work of the office, having been marshal for four years and acting as collector of internal revenue.

May 15 President.

Macon Typographical Union No. 83 held a meeting yesterday afternoon and elected N. D. May president, to succeed Eugene W. Allen.

A slight change in the scale of prices was agreed to. The bill was passed and adjourned. The next session will be held Thursday.

They Discussed Rates on Coal.

Republican Members of Senate Finance Committee Hold a Meeting.

Washington, June 28.—There was a large gathering of republican senators at the Arlington hotel tonight. Most of the time was spent in discussing the rates to be imposed on coal, and the proposition to fix them so that a reciprocal act would be passed.

When the tariff bill was taken up the paragraph on hides was passed over the opposition, owing to the absence of Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, who is interested in the subject.

The paragraph relating to stained or painted glass windows was changed slightly in phraseology and the duties agreed to. On the iron ore, paragraph 114, the pending provision was 10 cents per ton, but the amendment proposed was 40 cents per ton on iron ore.

Mr. Allison offered new amendments which were agreed to, adding to the first clause of the paragraph as reported, "manganese ore 40 per cent," also at the rate of 40 cents per ton on iron ore, and the proviso, "basic slag ground or unground," 40 cents per ton.

Paragraph 142, card clothing, was agreed to as in the original.

In the paragraph of cross-cut saws, the committee made a change inserting steel saws in the list, and the duties were 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

In paragraph 141, iron or steel bars, cold drawn, etc., a change was made from 1 cent per pound in addition to the duty on steel plates, etc., and on steel circular saw plates, etc., to 1 cent per pound.

Aluminum was changed, making the rate, crude, 7 cents; in plates, etc., 12 cents.

In bronze powder the duty on bronze metal, in lead, was increased from 5 to 8 cents per package.

Books and Irons Inserted.

A new paragraph, 1754, was agreed to, viz: Books and iron, etc., at 20 per cent ad valorem.

At Mr. Quay's request the change in paragraph 1754 was rescinded and the bill restored as the duty on iron bars, etc., in addition to the rates on plates, etc.

Mr. Allison proposed a change in paragraph 404, relating to hides, making the duty 20 per cent ad valorem, and also striking out the proviso relating to drawbacks.

The paragraph was changed, reads: "Hides of cattle, raw or unworked, whether dry, salted or pickled, 20 per cent ad valorem."

The debate which followed was participated in by Mr. Smith, who had come in; Mr. Platt, of Connecticut; Mr. Hoar, Allen and Stewart.

During the course of his speech Mr. Smith, referring to the tariff bill, said: "The remarkable fact that a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans had been passed by the senate and sent to the house—the house of representatives—to be buried by a republican house speaker, at the dictation of a republican president."

Mr. Smith was suffering from a slight indisposition and was compelled to take a brief rest before continuing his speech. The discussion finally adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hoar discussed the law.

Mr. Hoar stated he thought it likely an amendment relating to trusts would be offered in connection with the tariff bill, tending to perfect the provisions on that subject in the tariff bill of 1884 and declared that such an amendment would be supported by him.

Such an amendment had been prepared by Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, and Mr. Hoar said he would support it when it came up. Mr. Hoar said that while the question of trusts was before the house, he would support it by striking at its imports, as the law of 1884, yet he feared the most serious phase of the problem must be dealt with by the states.

He showed the technical legal meaning of the word "trust," and said that the remedy in making the sugar trust and Standard Oil trust amenable to federal law, he regarded these monopolies as a menace to the republic and was hopeful that some means might be found by which they could not say how they could be hit.

The state could limit their amount of capital, which would be an effective means of dealing with them.

Mr. Lindsey, of Kentucky, said that in

When a baby is sent from Heaven, to gladden a mother's heart, her welcome is incomplete unless she is given the best possible health and physical condition at the time the baby comes.

Hundreds of mothers have received inestimable benefit from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the greatest strengthener in the world for delicate women.

Taken early during the expectant time, it builds up the entire constitution and gives elastic vigor to the system.

It shortens confinement; robs delivery of all its dangers and most of its pains, fortifies the mother against accident or relapse and promotes an abundant supply of healthy nourishment for the child.

It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated, skilled specialist of over thirty years experience.

The subject of women's reproductive physiology is comprehensively treated in Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page free book "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." The chapter on nursing should be read by every mother. This splendid volume will be sent you paper-bound absolutely free if you send 21 cents in one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. If French letters, embossed covers are preferred, send ten extra cents (31 cents in all), to defray the additional expense of this more beautiful and durable binding.

Constitution can be quickly and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

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WILD DOERRICK
HUNG TWO TO
THEIR DEATH

Continued from First Page.

above the ground and was shattered and splintered into a hundred fragments. It had been twisted and wrenching like a sapling after a cyclone had struck it.

Brown's Miraculous Escape.

The most remarkable part of the accident was the miraculous escape of the other brickmason, W. M. Brown, a white man.

Brown was near the negroes who had been killed, and was also hurt from the falling of the falling derrick. As he was going down to death he grasped a rope which was swinging near him and held to it with feebly energy. There were two ropes by his side and it chanced that he had caught the one which was being drawn upward by the other derrick falling in the opposite direction.

He was pulled downward and had been taken hold of that one he would have met the terrible fate of his companions. But he had fortunately grabbed the ascending rope and he was saved.

The glove paragraph was taken up and agreed to without change from paragraph 424 to 424. The substitute previously agreed to by the committee for paragraph 424 was offered by Mr. Allison and agreed to; also paragraph 425, which completed the leather and glove paragraphs.

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor
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ATLANTA, GA., June 29, 1897.

A Question and an Answer.

The editor of The Constitution is in
receipt of the following circular letter
from The Milwaukee Journal:Milwaukee, June 18, 1897.—Dear Sir: Will
you kindly explain briefly what you think
of the demand for protective tariff by cer-
tain senators from the south who were
elected as democrats, and what you ex-
pect to be the final result of their depart-
ure.Editor Milwaukee Journal.
This inquiry is evidently addressed to
southern newspapers generally, and
as the question under discussion is one
of general interest, The Constitution
makes its reply through its editorial
columns.In the first place, the editor of The
Milwaukee Journal misconstrues the ac-
tion of "certain senators from the south"
in ascribing their votes on some of the
features of the senate tariff bill to be
a demand "for protective tariff."It is to be presumed that the "certain
senators" referred to are those who, in
the amendment process of the senate tariff
bill, have proposed duties on various ar-
ticles; such, for instance, as Senators
Vest and Jones, Bacon, Clay, Tillman,
McLaurin and others. Before Senator
Bacon offered his amendment fixing a
duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on the
importation of raw cotton, Senators Vest
and Jones had offered amendments
fixing the entire protective duty on cotton
as follows: On all live animals, 20 per
cent ad valorem; on barley, 30 per cent
ad valorem; on buckwheat, 20 per cent
ad valorem; on corn or maize, 20 per
cent ad valorem; on corn meal, 20 per
cent ad valorem.—(Congressional
Record, page 1901-1905.)It will be seen, therefore, that, in-
stead of "certain senators" having made
an exceptional record, the entire demo-
cratic membership of the senate voted
in pursuance of the policy of the party.
None of the democratic senators are in
favor of a protective tariff—all are in
favor of a revenue tariff. The following
declaration of the national democratic
platform:We hold that tariff duties should
be levied for purposes of revenue, such
duties to be so adjusted as to operate
equally throughout the country, and
not discriminate between classes or
sections, and that taxation should be
limited by the needs of the govern-
ment honestly and economically ad-
ministered.If it were possible to meet the expenses
of the government by other resources
better than by the levy of a revenue tar-
iff, the democratic senators would have
unanimously opposed the imposing of a
tariff on any article. Experience has
demonstrated the fact, however, that the
best method of raising revenue to meet
the expenses of the government is by
import duties; and the difference be-
tween the republican and democratic
parties is as to whether or not the du-
ties levied should be for revenue or
protection purposes. The democratic de-
claration is not for, but decidedly against,
a protective tariff. The republican de-
mand is for not only a revenue, but for
a protective tariff—a tariff levied
not so much with the view of raising
adequate revenue, as of fostering cer-
tain favored industries and building
up a favored class which hopes to pros-
per by government favoritism, while
other industries may take care of them-
selves as best they can. The demo-
cratic idea is clearly expressed in the
platform declaration that there shall be
no discrimination between classes or
sections; and that "tax duties should
be levied for purposes of revenue,
such duties to be so adjusted as to op-
erate equally throughout the country."This was the idea of Senators Jones and
Vest in offering the amendments provid-
ing a duty on certain products of the
farm, and it is the idea of Senator
Bacon in seeking to have the tariff bill
amended that, if the wool growers of
the west were to receive protection on
raw wool, the cotton growers of the
south should have at least the same
recognition.Unfortunately the Dingley bill has
been lost—lost if it ever passed—has
redeeming features that are intended
to give it the qualities of a revenue mea-
sure. It has been defeated by the trusts
and monopolies to such an extent as to
make it representative only of the inor-
dinate demands of gigantic combinations
of capital which are powerful enough to
use the government as an instrument to
protect them in their schemes to defeatcompetition, and to enrich themselves at
the expense of the people. As such, the
tariff bill now under discussion in the
senate will be opposed by the demo-
cratic senators when the final vote is reached.
The democratic senators have endeav-
ored to amend the measure as to make
it acceptable, and their effort at amend-
ment has been on the line of no tariff
platform. Having failed in their
honest purpose to make it a revenue
measure and being opposed to a tariff
built on the protective principle, they
will vote against the bill, and it will
thus become apparent to the editor of
The Milwaukee Journal that he has mis-
construed the position of the demo-
cratic senators, who, instead of demand-
ing a protective tariff, are vigorously oppos-
ing it.As to the "final result of their depart-
ure," it will be seen when the bill
comes to a vote that there will be no
departure for the democratic senators
will vote probably as a unit against the
inordinate demands of measures which
admittedly falls in its purpose to raise
sufficient revenue to meet the demands
of the government, and which is mani-
festly constructed on the principle that
a favored few combinations of wealth
and certain specially selected enterprises
shall profit at the expense of the public;
and through the failure of congress to
levy a revenue tariff so "adjusted as to
operate equally throughout the country
and not discriminate between classes or
sections."

England in the Sudan.

Since the British jubilee celebra-
tion has passed into history, leaving be-
hind it only a faint afterglow of loyal en-
thusiasm, Great Britain will now direct her
attention in all probability, to the con-
quest of the Sudan. Several months
have elapsed since the eyes of the world
have fastened upon the Sudan, and
naturally, there is some curiosity on
the part of the reading public to know
what changes, if any, have occurred in
the situation.A recent dispatch received from Lon-
don states that matters have been pro-
gressing quietly along the Nile, and
that by the middle of July 200 miles of
railway will have been constructed
across the desert from Wady Halfa to
Abu Hamed. The completion of this
line will greatly facilitate the handling
of the national stores in the interior
and may possibly result in the over-
whelming victory for the British cause
during the next few months. Sir Her-
bert Kitchener, the general in charge
of the Sudanese expedition, is now in
London, together with several of his
subordinate officers, but he expects to re-
turn to his post in the Sudan in a few
days. For some time past the British troops
have been stationed at Merawi, a point
just south of Dongola, along the railway
line which is now in course of construc-
tion. As soon as Sir Herbert Kitchener
arrives, which will not be later than the
middle of next month, it is thought that
the Nile will be given to the British
more directly upon Abu Hamed, the
present terminus of the Nile railway.
If this attack is successful, the expedi-
tion will then move with a bold front
toward the coveted Sudan.During the early part of the year it
was thought that little resistance on the
part of the natives would be encountered
by the royal troops before reaching
Khartoum, but this illusion has recently
been dispelled by actual contact with the
natives. Some two or three weeks ago
quite a bloody skirmish occurred be-
tween a detachment of the British forces
and several hundred armed dervishes
near the fourth cataract of the Nile.
From this clash it is evident that the
natives are only waiting for the expedi-
tion to resume its march toward the
Sudan. Unless present indications
prove deceptive, there will be some lively
fighting in the Nile valley before the
fall season sets in. The greatest enthu-
siasm, however, is said to prevail among
the British troops at this time, and in
spite of the disastrous campaign of 1884,
in which General "Chinese" Gordon
lost his life, there seems to be a most
intense eagerness on the part of the
troops to begin hostilities. They laugh
at the idea of being routed by the der-
vishes, and profess to be confident of
certain success. The British, however,
do not share this confidence, for the
simple reason that no human com-
putation can tell how many swarthy
natives may spring from the ground to
oppose the onward march of the expedi-
tion. Success was predicted in 1884, but
disastrous failure resulted; it was pre-
dicted in 1890, but failure was again
experienced. On what grounds, there-
fore, can the troops base their confi-
dence in the present emergency? With-
out denying the splendid discipline and
courage of the British troops, the issue
of the campaign is something which will
alone can decide. While Great Britain
is so confident of success, the dervishes
are in the hands of the British, and she
is really seeking to extend her Afri-
can territory and to strengthen her
foothold upon the dark continent.

Liberal Sentiment Inflamed.

Recent dispatches received from Mad-
rid state that intense excitement pre-
vails in Spain, and that liberal sentiment
within the past few days has become
more revolutionary. The leaders of the
party of the party declare in most em-
phatic terms that the policy of the present
administration is fraught with direful
consequences to Spain, and that before
the next cortes assemblies the conserva-
tive government must be overthrown.
In order to bring about this overthrow
of the government the liberals intend
to wage a most vigorous campaign dur-
ing the next few months. Upon a bold
and explicit declaration of principles
they will go before the people of Spain
and ask for support and approval. Since
the last general election it cannot be de-
nied that liberal sentiment has steadily
grown in strength throughout the king-
dom, and that today the people are over-
whelmingly on the side of the liberals.
This is largely due, of course, to the
brutal and ferocious tactics of General
Weyler, who has succeeded in exhaust-
ing the treasury of the kingdom without
entirely losing the people of the island.
They feel, too, that the enormous im-
pulses committed by the Spanish butch-
ers are mainly responsible for the attitude
which the United States government has
assumed toward Spain. Still another
element which enters into this popular
discontent is the manner in which the
liberal party has been treated by the
conservative ministry. These various
considerations make it evident that
without some decided change in the
situation, the next cortes will be
overwhelmingly controlled by the lib-
erals. If the liberals capture the legisla-
tive assembly, this will, of course, nec-
essitate a change of ministry to harmonizewith the political complexion of the cortes,
and reform measures can then be
instituted. From present indications
there is nothing which can bring the
Spanish factions together short of the
announcement of some vigorous policy
on the part of this government in regard
to Cuba. As matters now stand, Presi-
dent McKinley seems to be in no hurry
to execute the expressed will of the
American people; and what the future
has in store for Cuba heaven alone
knows.

"A Hot Brick."

The following is a reproduction of a
front-page cartoon from The Chicago
Chronicle. It is somewhat reduced here,
but the full cartoon is in The
Chronicle under the suggestive line, "A
Hot Brick."The Chicago Chronicle was, at the
time of the last meeting of the national
democratic convention in Chicago, the
only democratic morning newspaper of
that state. On the adjournment of the
convention it joined the ranks of the
malcontents and the deserters and be-
came a supporter of McKinley and
went wild on the subject of "sound
money," "national honor," "opening of
the mills to labor, rather than the mills
to free coinage," and other campaign
catch-penny vagaries which were em-
ployed to divert the attention of the
masses from the real issue, in order that
the money power might become master
of the situation.No newspaper ever had a better op-
portunity than The Chronicle—and yet
it trailed the colors of the party in the
midst of the battle; went to the rear,
and bobbed up serenely as one of the en-
thusiastic shouters over the victory of
the enemy.As to the truth of the situation be-
gins to dawn upon The Chronicle, it
finds it a most difficult matter to control
its inclination to make public avowal
of its conviction.
If, instead of having leaked its excel-
lent cartoon "A Hot Brick," The
Chronicle had published the line, "A
Hot Brick," its apology would have
been complete; but, under the circum-
stances, the open confession of having
been bunked by the McKinley non-
sense last fall can be taken as fair evi-
dence of the fact that The Chronicle is
on the road to recovery from its violent
attack of "sound money," McKinleyism,
"national prosperity," and other similar
ailments which were contagious last fall
and which, while seizing some democrats
and some democratic newspapers, left
6,500,000 democrats well and hearty
and able to answer to the regular roll
call of the party.Now, The Chronicle knows that the
line was made a victim of the "gold brick"
last fall, taking it in the belief that the
advocacy of McKinleyism was the near-
est road to prosperity, it is time for it
to make complete its confession, and with-
out further ado to get back into party
lines.

Yes, There Has Been a Change.

An advertisement of the past and present
administration, which is edited from the
Valdosta postoffice, finds room to
print this:
If we remember correctly, The Lawrenceville
Herald refused to publish an advertise-
ment of The Atlanta Constitution less
than two years ago because it regarded
The Constitution as an enemy of democratic
principles. It now stands right with The
Constitution. There has been a change
somewhere. The principles have not
changed.As to what The Lawrenceville Herald
may or may not have done in times past,
when the time came for the test to true
democracy it stood pat with the party
and the people, and refused to believe
the promises of false gods. In the days
when a trusting people had not awak-
ened to the fact that they were being
betrayed by those whom they had
placed in power, there was a natural
reluctance to recognize the unwelcome
truth. Becoming once convinced, they
shrewdly refused to be misled and rallied
in behalf of Egypt, over which country
she has assumed a sort of protectorate,
and she is really seeking to extend her
African territory and to strengthen her
foothold upon the dark continent.

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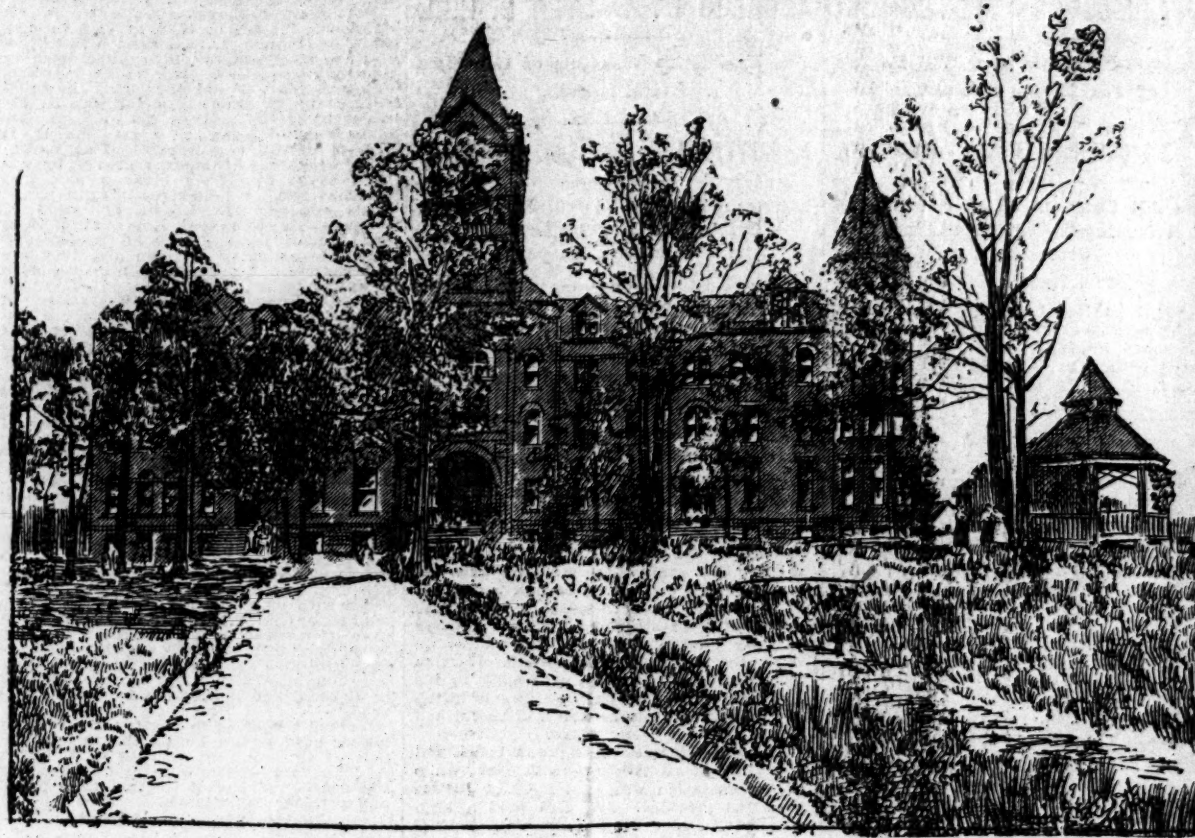
WHERE SHALL I EDUCATE MY DAUGHTER?

AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE.

A better location than Decatur for a great institution it would be difficult to find. It is only six miles from the center of Atlanta, with which it is connected by two electric lines and the Georgia railroad, thus giving it all the advantages of a great city without the disadvantages. For healthfulness, order, attractiveness and high moral tone it is justly celebrated.

In this beautiful suburban town, on a commanding site stand the elegant buildings of the Agnes Scott Institute. The building is constructed of brick and trimmed with marble; is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and has all modern conveniences.

The Institute offers four courses, viz: Literary, Classical, Scientific and Normal. The latter is now offered for the first time and affords the finest advantages for preparation for the high calling of teaching. The faculty has been most carefully selected and is composed of trained and successful teachers in every de-



THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE, DECATUR, GEORGIA.

Spacious Grounds. Stands on the crest of a ridge. Elevation 1,050 feet. Pure free stone water.

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partment. In addition to the able corps of teachers a series of lectures by eminent educators has been arranged for next session. The lecturers are practical educators, professors in leading colleges and universities of Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The lectures will be on educational lines, and will enrich the course of study.

The advantages offered by the Institute in Music and Art are unsurpassed in the State.

The religious privileges and high spiritual tone of the institution will commend it to all thinking parents. The highest estimate is placed upon the formation and development of character without which all other attainments are useless.

The record of the Institute is a most encouraging and gratifying one. But next session promises to be in advance of all previous sessions. Finer advantages and larger opportunities will be offered. For catalogues containing full information, address

F. H. GAINES, D. D., President, Decatur, Ga.

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.

COLLIER IS PLEASED

Atlanta's Mayor Is Delighted with the Tennessee Centennial.

HE SAYS IT IS A GOOD SHOW

Speaks in Praise of the Hospitality of the Nashville People and of Their Exposition.

Mayor Collier resumed his duties at the city hall yesterday, but put in the day telling his friends about the Nashville Centennial and how well the Cotton States directors were treated while there Friday and Saturday. Mr. Collier says the show at Nashville is a good one and he speaks enthusiastically of the hospitality and kindness of the Nashville people.

"The Centennial officers and directors and the people of Nashville treated our party with distinguished consideration," said Mr. Collier, "and every member of the Atlanta party was looked after during the stay in the Centennial City. We were shown many social and official courtesies and every moment of the time was taken up in some delightful manner."

"The ladies of Nashville were characteristically hospitable and clever and the ladies of our party were handsomely entertained, as well as the gentlemen. Georgia and Atlanta were well represented at the several social functions given in their honor and the state should feel proud of its conquests at the big show. President Thomas and every member of the exposition board extended every possible courtesy to our party and the Cotton States directors will extend a hearty vote of thanks for the treatment accorded them while in Nashville."

"As to the Centennial proper, I was delighted with it as an exposition. The Tennessee people have got together a creditable and most beneficial exhibit representing the progress and advancement of the state. The exposition is a good one and many of its features have not been surpassed by other expositions. The buildings and grounds are well arranged and the exhibits are interesting and representative. There are some features of the show which surpass our exposition and others in which the Cotton States excel. Upon the whole, the Centennial is a success and it will undoubtedly result in great benefit to Nashville and the people of Tennessee."

"The special feature of the Centennial which impressed me very favorably is the art exhibit. The Parthenon, or art building, is a magnificent structure and it is crowded with an exhibit of fine art pictures and statuary. The building is a masterpiece of the Cotton States exposition and it is really wonderful. This feature of the Centennial is a grand one and the smaller structures about it are removed after the exposition. The Parthenon will, indeed, appear magnificent and permanent."

The illumination of the exposition grounds and buildings is splendid and brilliantly effective. The night at night is a grand one and the Centennial people have an immense electric display in this respect. Many other features of the show are fine and upon the whole I think the people of Tennessee have reason to feel proud of their effort to show the advantages and resources of the state. Its progress and development are well demonstrated by the Centennial."

CARRIERS PIGEONS HEARD FROM

One Is Captured in South Carolina and One Killed in Virginia.

The carrier pigeons freed at the custom house last week seem to have scattered all over the country in every direction except their homes.

They have been turning up at different points all over the south, and only one has reached its destination, Mr. J. C. McKel-

of West Union, S. C., writes that one of the birds was captured there a few days ago. The captive had two bands on its feet. One of the bands was the number and letter 42844. The young man who caught the bird has kept it and it is doing well.

Free Richmond Times has the following to say of one of the birds that was shot there Saturday:

"A carrier pigeon, bearing 'X 8804' imprinted on a feather of its wing, and on brass band about the leg, was shot and killed through mistake Wednesday in Hanover county, near Hylas station. The bird lit in the field of Mr. R. E. Johnson and that gentleman thinking it was a wild pigeon, fired and killed it. Not until he reached the spot where the little messenger was lying, and saw the letter and figures on the band, did he realize what he had done. He expressed much regret at his mistake."

FOURTH WEEK OF OPERA.

"Charity Begins at Home" and "La Mascotte" Last Night.

The fourth week of the summer opera season opened last night at the Grand with one of the very best audiences the Grand Opera Company has yet seen to.

A double bill, "Charity Begins at Home" and "La Mascotte," was presented. The entire strength of the company being brought into play in the two pieces.

"Charity Begins at Home," a one-act musical play by Bolton Rowe and Alfred Camp, was warmly received. The cast was as follows:

Susan, Miss Elsie Mortimer
Mrs. Bumpus, Miss Mabelle Baker
Mr. Bumpus, Mr. George Broderick
Goringe, Mr. F. W. Nares
Joe, Mr. Frank Deshot
Martin, Mr. Frank Deshot
The quartet of singers all acquitted themselves admirably. Miss Mortimer's solo, "Dear Heart," was enthusiastically endorsed. A really great little specialty was the "Twinkle Twinkle" and "Let Dogs Delight" medley which also was endorsed again and again.

"La Mascotte" was never sung better in Atlanta. Frank Deshot was killing as Lorenzo, and Miss Germaine made a capital of the part of Bettine. The gags and business were largely new and original, and created unlimited mirth.

Marin Pache sang "Benno" with artistic finish. Miss Baker's "Fiancetta" was all that could be asked, and the rest of the cast maintained the same high standard throughout.

A special feature of the "Mascotte" performance was the farm yard setting for the first act which was remarkable for beauty and realism.

A real horse and cow stamped restlessly in full view of the barn, while a flock of chickens were seen to spring up in the back ground.

The house was a fashionable one, half a score of box parties being given by the most prominent young society people of the city.

Same bill and cast tonight, tomorrow matinee and tomorrow night.

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequalled record of wonderful cures.

Beautiful engagement rings, genuine diamonds, from \$10 up, at Delkin's Diamond Palace, 10 Peachtree street. June 29-31

Rockbridge Alum.

The best people of Atlanta are going to Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., for the summer. June 29-31

The best of all Pills are Beecham's.

Early Baths for Members.

On account of the extremely warm weather the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have decided to open the baths at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. Hereafter the baths have been opened later in the day, but the directors desire to give the members a chance to get cool. The association is in a flourishing condition and the directors are endeavoring to get fifty members during July.

VETO IS EXPLAINED

The Mayor Tells Why He Vetoes Mr. Camp's Resolution.

CITY IS OPPOSED TO CROSSINGS

Mr. Collier Is Not Perturbed About Mr. Camp's Wrath—Says Grace Crossings Are Not Wanted.

Mayor Collier is not perturbed about the wrath of Councilman Milt Camp. He thinks the councilman is unduly wrought up about that veto of the Alabama street grade crossing scheme.

During the mayor's absence last week Mr. Camp had something to say regarding the veto message sent to the council by Mr. Collier the day of his departure. It was quite a surprise to Mr. Camp to hear that his pet "La Mascotte" was presented. The entire strength of the company being brought into play in the two pieces.

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The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequalled record of wonderful cures.

Men's Christian Association, of Atlanta, Ga.

"I wish," she began naively, "I were a great big man like Mr. Dewey." She wasn't, but she knocked out Mr. Dewey's arguments for Chautauque Lake in a jiffy. Atlanta had not previously been mentioned for a place of meeting, but from the time that Miss Wallace arose in the front of the hall the conference had a hard time to prevent itself from yielding to Atlanta body and soul, notwithstanding that the meeting would be in summer and in the land of heat. After Miss Wallace had caught her breath, following the applause that greeted her first sentence, she opened a dainty note book and, with the words "A woman always has something else to talk about," she began to laud Atlanta, to tell how cool it really is in its place 1100 feet above the sea, and how the library association could benefit it, in such a delightful style, with occasional amusing and inconuous hits at the convention, that if she had not got up and that she was off to Atlanta, half the convention might have followed her.

"One after another, sober-looking, bearded librarians got up and announced themselves as converts to Atlanta, and when it came to get a bridge at Alabama street. And he has other things to say about the question, all of which have been announced in The Constitution."

He declared the veto was unpopular with the west side people and that they demand an outlet by the extension of Alabama street. He said the grade crossing is the best thing to be had, now that it seems impossible to get a bridge at Alabama street. And he has other things to say about the question, all of which have been announced in The Constitution."

But Mayor Collier's side of the question has not been heard because of his absence in Nashville since the veto. It is given in this wise: Mr. Collier says he vetoed the resolution because it is the policy of the city government to use every means to abolish grade crossings; because it is the policy of the city to lessen the danger to life, limb and property by the crossing of the streets by trains, and the mayor declares that it is not within the bounds of reason and consistency to now put the city in the attitude of advocating grade crossings, after a long crusade against them.

And he says that in view of the negotiations now pending with the railroad looking to the lowering of the tracks or building of bridges and viaducts, it would be a glaring inconsistency for the city to take any step that would be in the nature of an argument or advocacy in favor of grade crossings. Grade crossings are public dangers which should be abolished, says the mayor, and for that reason he pronounces Mr. Camp's wrath as inappropriate, untimely and unwarranted under the circumstances.

So, the issue stands to date: Mr. Camp is mad. Mr. Camp threatens to resign from the bridge committee. Mr. Camp says the courthouse deal will be broken up.

Mayor Collier is imperturbable and stands by his veto.

MISS ANNIE WALLACE WINS.

She Very Nearly Brought the Next Great Library Conference Here.

Miss Annie Wallace, the clever librarian for the Young Men's Library Association, is winning great honors at the conference of the American Library Association at Philadelphia.

Miss Wallace came very near winning the members of the association over to her pet scheme of bringing the next annual conference to Atlanta. The Philadelphia Bulletin has the following to say about Miss Wallace's conquests at the conference:

"It looked as if Jamestown, N. Y., or, at any rate, Chautauque Lake, were destined to carry the day, when a charming young lady with pink cheeks, a pink shirt waist, blue eyes, a psychic knot, and a delicious southern voice, came so near stampeding the convention that the conservatives had to call a halt and move for a postponement of action to save the day, or at least hope of it, for Jamestown or some other place."

"The fair vision from the southland was Miss Annie Wallace, librarian of the Young

A Young Girl Found on the Street and Arrested by the Police.

Last night after 11 o'clock Sergeant Abbott found a young girl on the street and carried her to the police barracks. She was dressed in a very attractive manner.

"To Captain Manly the girl told the following story:

"My name is Annie Cotton. I live at No. 5 Poplar street, in Bellwood. I left home because I was not treated right. I don't see why you want to stop me. I am but one poor girl and not much loss to the world."

Captain Manly ordered her sent upstairs to Miss Holloway, the police matron, and her family will be notified of her whereabouts this morning. She is not more than seventeen years of age and has the appearance of being a girl of some refinement.

ITCHING

"For fifteen years my daughter suffered terribly with inherited Eczema. She received the best medical attention, and was given many patent medicines, and used various external applications, but they had no effect whatever. S. S. S. was finally given, and it promptly reached the seat of the disease, so that she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure, and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever." E. D. Jenkins, Lithonia, Ga.

ECZEMA

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and is the only cure for deep seated blood diseases.

S. S. S.

Books free; address, Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Willingham & Co. Manufacturers, will sell all classes of Mill Work, Sash, Doors and Lumber AT COST FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS. 64 ELLIOTT STREET ATLANTA. PHONE 1020.

LUMBER DON'T BUY TILL YOU GET OUR PRICES **LUMBER** SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO. 62 W. Hunter St. 'Phone 532.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Fulton county that, beginning August 1, 1897, I will make The Atlanta Constitution my official organ and will publish all of the county advertising in that paper.

JOHN W. NEILMS, Sheriff. Atlanta, Ga., June 24, 1897.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY Catalogues

Are ready for distribution. Fall courses. High standard, thorough instruction. Twenty officers and teachers, graduates of the best American and European schools. For catalogue, address Mrs. W. T. Chandler, principal, June 29 1m use this sun

PETER LYNCH,

55 Whitehall St., Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Bottled Beer, Porter, etc., etc. Blackberry and Currant wine (very old). Imported liquors. All liquors and wines can be safely used for medicinal purposes. Pure corn whiskeys, old apple and peach brandies, gins, rum, rye and Bourbon whiskeys, California grape brandies. Also kums, pistols and ammunition; boots and shoes, baseball shoes, baseballs and bats, and other leather goods; hardware, hollow ware, nails, etc., hatchets, axes, etc.; field mill on hand now; will be sold low. Turnip seeds on hand.

All orders from country will be promptly filled at lowest rates for such goods as I handle. Fruit jars for sale—Mason's and Milville. Terms cash.

PLANT LINE

"ONE NIGHT AT SEA TO A FOREIGN LAND." SUPERBLY SWIFT STEAMSHIPS DIRECT FROM BOSTON TO HALIFAX, N.S., HAWKSBURY, COPE BRETON, CHARLOTTE TOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND ALL PORTS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES. DEPARTURE JULY 1. BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LITERATURE UPON APPLICATION.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R. (EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address E. E. HILLMAN, Gen. Passenger Agent, 111 N. WILSON, Des Moines, Iowa

ATLANTA, GA.

GUARD. When you take the Pullman, you take the best.

A Veritable CURIOSITY

A QUESTION. Why have we sold over 1,000 of the best Atlanta ladies the GURNEY REFRIGERATOR, if it is not the best? They bought it because it sold upon merit alone. We can recommend the GURNEY without any fear of its superior being found elsewhere.

Celebrated the world over

Fly Fans! —BIG STOCK AND— VERY CHEAP

Ice Picks & Shavers

All sizes and styles.

WIRE NETTING, LAWN HOSE AND LAWN MOWERS.

Highest Goods and Lowest Prices.

Still a fact that we have everything pertaining to summer goods at such astonishingly LOW PRICES, and do not handle a single piece of CHEAP GOODS!

SEE THE Blizzard

—ALSO—

KING HARDWARE CO. Phone 1007. Corner Peachtree and Auburn Aves.

Every housekeeper in Atlanta invited to visit Fitten-Thompson Hardware Company's store this week, at 69 Whitehall street, next to High's. They will be presented with a patent eggbeater free of charge. Their store now runs through to Broad street.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R. (EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

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ATLANTA, GA.

GUARD. When you take the Pullman, you take the best.

Woman and Society

Why "Colonel" Lewis

Built Was Appointed
The announcement that Miss Lewis Butt, accompanied Governor Atkinson and staff to the Tennessee Centennial, and was officially recognized as lieutenant colonel, has been the subject of a great deal of pleasant comment.

Those of extreme views vary far away from those who think southern women are unduly docile, and especially ignored in affairs of state, and are not "keeping pace," as they term it, with woman's progress, will probably rejoice at the announcement that a young Georgia woman has been appointed on the governor's staff. They will probably commend the advanced movement of Georgia's governor, and imagine the fair young lieutenant something of the "new woman" in the extreme sense. They probably picture her in square-toed, low-heeled shoes, an awkward short skirt, tall collar, spectacles, of course, and a cold, determined manner, and may even suppose that her appointment is due to her superior knowledge of state politics, and her efficiency in matters pertaining to the tariff, or national statistics. In order to prevent great disappointment on the part of these imaginative people, who may some day see Lieutenant Colonel Butt carrying her sword in some official pageant, it may be as well to publish the fact now that she is young, beautiful and irresistible. They must know that she beaming gray eyes look not through "mist" of intellect, the spectacles, but through sweeping lashes under exquisitely arched brows. "A cold, determined" manner never belonged to a woman whose very curls falling like hers about her temples tell of the same unconscious coquetry that belongs to dimpled cheeks and the most expressive of pretty mouths. To further complete the picture, those who may have seen her with the staff on Georgia day at the Tennessee Centennial will recall a much ruffled muslin gown, a rose trimmed hat and the very bewitching vision she was, when placed a tiny white glove on the jeweled belt of her sword, she was officially presented to the members of Governor Taylor's staff.

Appreciating a vision of girlish loveliness and realizing the almost puerile title she bears, one not knowing Georgia's governor might ask, why was she appointed? Although the governor has eloquently and publicly confessed his devotion for the fair sex, their lofty influences over man and favored their advancement in every movement consistent with his ideal, the "womanly woman," it may not be generally known that the governor has never been known to favor by his attentions, honors or compliments any but a pretty woman. These closely placed eyes, which are political and social way assert that his propensity for being joined only with the prettiest when in the presence of women is one that is a fact no less striking than his judgment and diplomacy in the affairs of state. The publication of this discrimination of the governor's by which he puts a premium on womanly beauty could scarcely injure the excellency's prospects in any office to which he might aspire. Though unfortunately all women are not beautiful and agreeable, should the equal suffrage law pass, it would be found that the women which he might prefer would prevail among the fair voters for it is rather surprising to note that the young and the beautiful these advanced days are beginning to consider the rights of citizenship as their most important matter.

Considering, therefore, the beauty of the fair lieutenant colonel and the avowed preference of Governor Atkinson for women of the fairest type, the question as to why Miss Butt is a member of the staff seems settled. Miss Butt, however, modestly declares that her appointment is entirely due to a circumstance occurring in Richmond at the reunion last year. Being naturally patriotic, she was determined that Georgia should be represented and recognized on every occasion where she might lend a hand, so she undertook the laborious task of decorating the hotel where she was a guest. With her own hands she placed every flag and brought out in artistic effect Georgia colors and Georgia's coat of arms. As the governor and staff were en route to the exercises of the great day they were struck by the decorations that Miss Butt had arranged and stopped and saluted her as she waved her handkerchief from the balcony. En route home after the exercises they called upon her, the governor inviting her to assist him in an informal reception some hours afterwards. Here, by her beauty and grace, she was not only a bright star of attraction, but so ably assisted in making the occasion a success the governor remarked that he thought such beauty and grace would well combine with the chivalry of his staff. Some days afterwards Miss Butt received the formal commission of the "lieutenant colonel," and subsequently the elaborately jeweled sword, a gift from the staff. Though her dainty hands could scarcely wield such a weapon should the more serious duties of the commission be called forth, the very presence of the pretty lieutenant colonel would inspire a bravery, a valor, a chivalry that would bring her fellow members of the staff to none but a glorious victory.

An Elegant Luncheon.

Yesterday at noon Mr. Oxnard, of New Orleans, entertained a party of friends at the Capital City Club, in honor of the Misses Newman. The table was beautifully adorned with pink-tinted flowers, and the menu was delicious. Mr. Oxnard had made many friends since his first visit to Atlanta, and is a cultured, charming gentleman. He is well known and prominent commercially, as well as in the exclusive social realm of New Orleans, and knows that genuine hospitality for which the gentlemen of the Creole State are famous. His guests yesterday were: Judge and Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Charles Wells, Misses Belle and Margaret Newman, Miss Lucy Peel and Miss Jennie English; Messrs. William H. Black, John M. Eiston, Colquitt Carter and Percy Adams.

Social Items.

Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, Miss Lute Gordon and Miss Stacey Eason are expected home today from Nashville. They have been the recipients of marked attentions there, and

have made the deepest impression on Nashville society. Miss Eason has a number of relatives among the most prominent people in Tennessee, and by her brightness and charming manner has been among the most popular of the visiting girls.

Mrs. Charles Northen and her two children left yesterday for Bolton, where they will spend a month.

Mrs. Smith Pickett, Miss Mildred Cabarrus and Miss Emma Markham will spend the summer in Virginia. They leave next week.

Mrs. de Forrest Algood is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Lowry at the Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawson Peave returned from Nashville.

Mrs. Annie Tietzebaum Wise is visiting friends in Nashville.

Mr. R. F. Shelden and Mr. Benton Neal Thornton have returned from Nashville.

Miss Rosa Woodberry will return from Old Point Comfort the latter part of the week and leave at once for Warm Springs, where she is in attendance there at the Georgia Woman's Press meeting Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan and Miss Ryan returned from the Adirondacks at Tule Spring, Tenn.

Mr. W. H. Venable leaves today for a business trip to Maine.

Hon. Fleming duBignon, of Savannah, spent yesterday at the Kimball.

The friends of Mrs. Augustus Haynes will regret to learn of her illness.

Miss Nellie O'Donnelly will spend the month of July in New York.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Bob Venable entertained six of her little friends, in a bachelorette party.

The friends of Mrs. J. W. Rucker will regret to learn she is again critically ill.

Judge Newman and family leave next week for Arden, N. C.

The friends of Mrs. Joseph Thompson will be delighted to learn she is recovering from her recent illness.

Miss Garnie, who has been the guest of Mrs. John Chandler, has returned to her home in Florida.

Miss Mary Lizzie Jarrett is the guest of Miss Haynes.

Mrs. Caroline Johnson and Miss Bennie Fontaine have been among the admired guests at Lithia this week.

Miss Belle Scott has returned from Indian Springs.

Mrs. L. C. Venable and the Misses Venable, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, leave for Stone Mountain Thursday morning.

Miss Phoebe Hardy, the bright young vocalist, whose voice is being so favorably criticized by those capable of judging, will sing solo in the Second Baptist church Sunday.

Rev. Meritt Coffey and family have returned to Gainesville.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maddox, Jr., is very much better.

The friends of Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill will be delighted to learn she is recovering from her recent illness.

The Misses Fannie and Rosa Rich are visiting in Nashville.

Mrs. McElveen, to the delight of her many friends, is very much better.

Mrs. Orr Venable will return from Virginia next week.

There was quite a number of box parties at the opera last night.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mr. Cuyler Smith have returned from Nashville.

A number of bicycle parties are being arranged for the bicycle meet to be given on the track by Captain E. F. Howell Saturday afternoon.

The parties will ride out after 6 o'clock and enjoy the moonlight ride home.

Mrs. Henry Porter is the guest of her beautiful friend, Mrs. Louis Safford, at White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Abbey Ellis are entertaining Dr. Charles H. Gardner, of New York. Dr. Gardner is eminent in the world of education and culture, being associate principal of the wife of the late Amos Gardner school on Fifth avenue, the institution at which Miss Helen Gould, the Countess Castelnau, and hundreds of other well-known young ladies of this country and abroad have been educated.

It is to be regretted that Mrs. Gardner could not accompany her distinguished husband on this, his first extended southern tour, for her social position and literary accomplishments. She is the author of a series of quaint histories of England and France.

Dr. Gardner is a New Englander by birth, but a New Yorker by fifty years of residence, and yet he is able to see charms outside of New York and Boston. He is greatly in love with the south, most especially with Nashville and Atlanta, and declares that the culture, the beauty and the hospitality found here make one forget the best and long to live here forever.

Dr. S. H. Stout, of Dallas, Tex., formerly a resident of this city, is visiting his sons, Messrs. T. E. and S. V. D. Stout. Dr. Stout is a medical director of hospitals of the Army of Tennessee, company A, and is now assistant medical director of the United Confederate Veterans, whose reunion he has just attended at Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Bessie Shaw leaves today for Asheville, N. C., where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

Miss Alice May Massengale returned yesterday afternoon after enjoying a house party gathering at the beautiful home of Mrs. C. T. Tyler, of Gainesville.

Miss Ruth Waters leaves this evening for San Francisco and other points of interest in the west.

Miss Georgia Munroe, of Macon, is visiting Miss Augusta Wylie. Miss Munroe is a bright and interesting representative of the distinguished family of Lamar.

Misses Bessie and Annie Fitten entertained a few friends at a dancing party last evening, given complimentary to the Misses Thomas, of Athens.

Marvels of Beauty.
For five or six days we will have on exhibition and for sale a royal collection of diamond brooches, pendants and rings, ranging from \$1250 down, and cordially invite our friends and the public to come in and see them. They will be on display in our show window, Maier & Berkelo, Jewelers, 3 Whitehall street.

LAST DAY FOR ROADS TO ANSWER

Month of Grace on the Track Lowering Project Expires.

NOTHING FROM THE RAILROADS

Other Steps Will Be Taken To Lessen the Street Crossing Danger.

MAYOR COLLIER'S PLAN HAS BEEN OUTLINED

He Proposes To Stop Freight Trains and Switch Engines and Suburban Trains from Crossing Streets.

This is the last day granted the railroads in which to make answer on the proposition to lower the tracks in the center of the city. An answer was promised Mayor Collier not later than today, but nothing had been heard from the transportation people last night.

Mayor Collier says he has heard nothing from the railroad representatives, and that he has no idea what they intend to do. A meeting was held a month ago at which the companies promised to take up the question and after consideration advise the city what could be done.

That month expires with today, and unless something is heard from the roads Mayor Collier will take other measures to solve the vexatious railroad crossing problem. He has considered the question fully and has made up his mind as to the course to be pursued. He has fully determined that something must be done to lessen the danger at the Whitehall, Pryor and Loyd street crossings, known as death traps, and some plan, such as lowering the tracks, tunneling under the city or other plan which will obviate the danger to life and property by the use of the crossings by trains, is not adopted by the roads very soon the mayor will attempt to find a remedy of his own.

It is not the policy of the mayor to antagonize the roads, but he is firmly of the belief that the danger to life is so great at the places mentioned that the city will be justified in taking drastic measures to lessen it. He proposes to regulate the use of the crossings by the railroads. He says there are entirely too many trains passing through the city every day.

The mayor's plan is to ask the council to adopt an ordinance prohibiting the railroads from running freight trains or switch engines through the city at any hour during the day and night, and to require that all freight trains be run during the night.

He proposes to stop the blocking of the crossings by long freight trains, and the frequent use of the tracks by switch engines, not allowing any train or engine to cross the streets during the day except passenger trains, and to require that all freight trains be run during the night.

And it seems that the council is with the mayor in this matter. The sudden developments must necessarily result from the steps to be taken in the future. The mayor will probably allow the roads a few days of grace to answer the city's proposition, but it is probable that some communication will be sent to the council next Monday bearing on the subject.

BREAKFAST ABOVE THE CLOUDS

In the Exhilarating Mountains of Western North Carolina.

Cool and comfortable are the days and nights in the beautiful "Land of the Sky." The tonic air filled with ozone, and there is no humidity to oppress one, life is enjoyable in that glorious mountain region.

Going to bed in a luxurious Pullman sleeping car, leaving Atlanta at 11:30 o'clock, take breakfast next morning at Asheville. This excellent service comprises a thorough line between Macon and Asheville via Atlanta by the Southern railway.

Very low rates, and very delightful accommodations, may be had on application to any agent of the Southern Railway Company.

HANDSOME NEW CARS PUT ON

The Atlanta and West Point Adds Fine Coaches to Fast Trains.

The Atlanta and West Point railroad has added some handsome new equipments to its passenger service. The train which came in from Montgomery at 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning and the train which left at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Montgomery carried new coaches just from the shops.

The coaches are vestibuled and vestibules are to be added to the baggage cars so that the trains will be solid from end to end.

In exterior color the coaches resemble the Pullmans. They are sixty-five feet in length and solidly built. Within they are light and handsome and are brilliant with the Pintchase gold and the many beveled mirrors which are set in between the windows and at the ends and bulkhead partitions. The interior finish is in quarter oak of modern colonial style. Gold leaf has been used in decorating the ceilings.

The trimmings are all in solid bronze. The seats are covered with a very fine quality of maroon plush and are of the reversible high back, double roll kind. The windows, which so often give passengers more annoyance than anything else on a trip, are fitted with a self-adjusting sash lock and the passenger can get just as much or just as little ventilation as he wishes. The heating device may not interest any one now, but next winter it will be found that the cars are heated with steam. There are lavatories at each end of the cars and every provision has been made for the comfort of the road's patron.

With the Gould vestibules there is no further trouble from people climbing upon the platforms and stealing rides and there is no danger in passing from car to car while the train is in motion. The coaches are mounted on four wheel, iron-lined trucks and have the Westinghouse quick action air brake and signal. The coaches were built by the St. Charles Car Company, of St. Charles, Mo.

President Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point, was down at the union passenger station yesterday to see the new coaches when they came in. It was the first time he had seen them. There are two new coaches for each of the fast trains.

Railway Notes.
General Freight Agent Winburne, of the Central and Traffic Manager Lutz, of the West Point, were in the city yesterday.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Knight, of the Georgia and Alabama, came up yesterday from Americus.

The roads running out of Cincinnati are trying to reach an agreement whereby they can reduce the number of passenger trains which they are now running. As many trains are running between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Columbus and Cincinnati and Louisville, it is necessary to handle the business. It would be a great saving if some of the trains could be taken off.

The Colorado Midland is complaining that some of the eastern connections are discriminating against it on Christian Endeavor business.

The Western and Atlantic's travel between Atlanta and Chattanooga last week was very heavy.

George Gould is in Europe.

The Railway Age issued a spiritedly daily during the session of the Master Car Builders at Old Point Comfort.

BIKES SELECTED FOR THE COPS

Eight Columbia Wheels Have Been Ordered for the Force.

COPS ON WHEELS A REALITY

Some Lively Comments by Some of the Old Patrolmen.

THEY DON'T TAKE TO "WHEEL DUTY"

The Men To Ride the Wheels To Be Detailed in a Few Days—What Chief Connolly Says.

Yesterday morning the police commissioners and Chief Connolly decided upon the bicycles which the department is to use.

The wheel selected is the Columbia, and eight of them have been ordered. They will be ready in a few days, and then the "wheel" duty will be done.

Several days ago the committee from the police board asked all the bicycle agents in the city to meet them at the police barracks with samples of their wheels, and bid on the same. For a day the hall down stairs at the barracks was more like a place for a bicycle meet than anything else. There were all kinds of bikes and when the inspection was over it might have well been said without reflection upon the committee that they had "wheels on their heads."

A decision was reached yesterday morning and the committee decided to order the Columbia wheel, and the agents, Messrs. Copeland & Bishop, were instructed to get eight of their best bicycles ready for the police department of Atlanta.

Who Will Ride the Wheels.
There are twelve patrolmen on the force who know how to ride wheels. It has been decided to give the wheels a trial general patrolmen went to practicing on the quiet.

"We have twelve men who are already good riders," said Chief Connolly, "and we will have no trouble in getting good men for the purpose. At first we will have some of the principal streets patrolled with officers on wheels, and an effort will be made to stop some of the fast riding and scorching. Then we will have men always ready for call service with a wheel."

Some Comments by the Cops.
As a general thing the men are not anxious to be detailed to "wheel duty." Said one of them when discussing the matter yesterday:

"In going to be some tall guying when the first policeman make their appearance on wheels. And my, won't there be a wheel hunt for the police department. If I was riding a wheel and my tire punctured I would sure take that wheel to the shop and get it fixed. I would not want to be a policeman going to do when he is chasing a thief into one of these alleys?"

"I jump off my bike and go after the thief," suggested a new recruit.

Hot Stuff for Reporters.
"Yes, and come back and find that another thief has stolen his bicycle. These newspaper reporters wouldn't want a better story than that to burn a fellow with," replied the old-timer.

"The price of trucks will go up on account of the increased demand," put in another old-timer.

"How's that?" asked the new recruit. "Why, all these thugs will provide themselves with tactics and when a cop gets after them on a bike they will just scatter a handful of bricks along the street and the officer will have to get out of there with his wheel on his shoulder."

"Say, look here," asked an outsider, "will the policemen on bicycles be required to ring their bells at all the crossings?"

"You bet your life they will," replied the old-timer, as he examined his coat to see if he had thrown away his button-hole bouquet. "If a wheel hunt for the police department policeman will make a case against him."

In about a week the "cop on wheels" will be a live and stirring reality in Atlanta.

STORE SCHOOL CLOSES.

The Famous Old Negro School Will Never Be Reopened.

The store school which for many years has been a leading negro school, has been closed for all time.

The American Missionary Association has decided to close the school and dispose of the property. A movement is on foot to have the city buy the building and establish a high school for negro children.

Women Should Remember THAT Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills

are specially prepared to act in harmony with the female system. They cure Constipation and Sick Headache, resulting from causes peculiar to women.

25 cents. All Druggists.

FLESH WORMS OR BLACKHEADS

are permanently removed by Dermatology Woodbury, 12 West 42d St. New York. Consultation free. See modern. Send for free Beauty Book and samples of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

Why don't you go to Fitten-Thompson Hardware Company, next to J. M. High's? They keep everything on earth in Kitchen Ware. They propose to present this week to every housekeeper who gives them a call a patent eggbeater free of charge. They sell the "American" Refrigerator, the best and cheapest on earth.

DOUGLAS & DAVIDSON ENTHUSIASM CONTINUES.

Yesterday's customers were pleased with the way we kept our promise to sell

The Best Values The Lowest Prices

Two more days will end this unusually low-priced

INVENTORY SALE

If you have any possible or probable want for anything we sell, it will be decidedly to your interest to come today or tomorrow. There will be no advance in prices, but others will get what you wanted.

Douglas & Davidson

ENTHUSIASM CONTINUES.

Yesterday's customers were pleased with the way we kept our promise to sell

The Best Values The Lowest Prices

Two more days will end this unusually low-priced

INVENTORY SALE

If you have any possible or probable want for anything we sell, it will be decidedly to your interest to come today or tomorrow. There will be no advance in prices, but others will get what you wanted.

Linings and Findings.

One Lot Remnants—The best quality of French kid finish Skirt Cambric, 2 to 7 yards in a piece, real value 50 yard.

Inventory Price 3c

Organdine—For lining Organdine, full line colors, 30 inches wide, two qualities, real values 12½c and 15c yard, both to go.

Inventory Price 10c

500 Yards Grass Cloth—All Linen, real values 12½c and 15c yard.

Inventory Price 7c

Blas Velvet Binding—4-yard bunches, medium width, real value 10c bunch.

Inventory Price 5c

ONANDOFF DRESS SHIELD

EASILY ATTACHED WITHOUT SEWING

We still have more of those "Onandoff" Shields, the best and most conveniently adjusted shield made, specially good to be worn with Shirt Waists and Lawn Dresses, real values 30c, 35c and 40c.

Inventory Price 24c, 28c, 33c

Kleinerts Shields—"Feather weight," very light and durable, odorless, and will wash well.

Inventory Prices
No. 2, 18c; No. 3, 23c; No. 4, 28c.

The Prices of all other Shields proportionately reduced.

Remember you can buy King's Spool Cotton of us at 25c per Dozen

100-yard Spools of Silk, all colors and shades.

Inventory Price 5c Spool

Skirts and Chemise.

One big lot of these garments. Chemise, plain corded bands, made of fine soft muslin.

Skirts made of same soft muslin, deep hem, with five tucks above, real value 50c.

Inventory Price 38c

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY.

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

BICYCLES.
Walthour & Selkirk, Agents for Cleveland, Envor and Fleetwing Bicycles; repairing a specialty; 55 South Pryor street.

BOOKS.
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